

TO SUBDU PANAMA

Colombia Said to be Marching Great Army to Isthmus.

WASHINGTON IS ADVISED

Four Corps, Under Four Generals, Delegated by President Marroquin to Contest for Control of Territory.

According to advices from Guayaquil, General Plaza, president of Ecuador, cabled to President Marroquin, of Colombia, sympathizing with him in the recent events on the isthmus of Panama.

President Marroquin replied thanking General Plaza and adding that General Reyes, Caballeros, Ospina and Hoiguin were marching on Panama with a large army to subdue the isthmus.

Punish "Isthmian Traitors."

The Colombian minister to Peru has published in Lima cablegrams received from his government, dated at Bogota, November 10, 11 and 12, respectively. The cablegrams say that the Colombian government has taken measures to suppress "the isthmian traitors" and add that all the parties and classes have offered to the government their lives and property in defense of the national territory.

What Will Uncle Sam Do?

Rumors were current in Washington Friday that the government intended to send United States troops to the isthmus of Panama, but positive official denials were made that such was the intention of the administration which some time ago asserted its purpose to prevent fighting that would endanger the free transit of the isthmus.

Situation at Bogota Critical.

It is rumored that the situation at Bogota is extremely critical, and that there is a continuance of the manifestations of furious despair over the loss of the isthmus. The feeling against President Marroquin is growing in intensity and one rumor has it that he has been deposed. The populace of Bogota is talking of sending a big expedition to recapture the isthmus at any cost, in their exaltability losing sight of the futility of such an attempt. It is believed here that Admiral Glass, commander of the United States squadron, will soon call on the junta, and that his squadron will salute the flag of the republic.

ANDREW GREEN MURDERED.

"Father of Greater New York" Shot to Death by Crazy Negro.

Andrew H. Green, the "Father of Greater New York," and one of the city's oldest and most remarkable citizens, was shot and instantly killed on the steps of his home, on Park avenue, New York city, Friday, by Cornelius M. Williams, a negro who is believed to be insane.

The shooting was evidently the outcome of an insane delusion on the part of the negro that Mr. Green had slandered him, for when he was asked why he had committed the murder, he replied: "I did it to save my character."

There were three witnesses to the tragedy, Mrs. Anna Bray, a domestic in Mr. Green's family; Emil Michelson, an errand boy, and Patrick Dyer, a cabman.

Parker Head of Olympian Mills.

At a meeting of the directors of the Olympia cotton mills at Columbia, S. C., Friday, W. B. Smith-Whaley resigned the presidency, and L. W. Parker, of Greenville, was elected president temporarily.

A QUESTION OF ORIGIN.

Doubt as to Where Order of Daughters of Confederacy Originated. The question whether the order first originated in Georgia or Tennessee, reports from the presidents of the various state divisions, and reports on the distribution of crosses of honor to veterans were the leading features Friday, the third day's session, of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Charleston.

COTTON IN JAMAICA.

Report Made that Island is Suitable for Cultivation of the Staple. Sir Daniel Morris, imperial agricultural commissioner to the West Indies, addressing a large gathering of planters at Jamaica, reported on his recent tour of the island of Jamaica that the districts of the island were suitable for the cultivation of cotton, and he strongly urged the importance of establishing the industry on an extensive scale.

TOBACCO TRUST WINS OUT.

Suit for Damages Lost by Retail Dealer Who Was Boycotted. The United States circuit court of appeals at St. Paul has handed down an opinion in the suit for treble damages brought by Joseph P. Whitwell, a local tobacco dealer, against the National Tobacco Company, known as the tobacco trust, in which judgment is rendered in favor of the continental company.

The suit was based on the refusal of the company to sell its goods to Whitwell.

PROVIDES FOR INQUIRY.

Representative Dick, of Ohio, Introduces Resolution Touching Disfranchisement in South.

A Washington special says: Because of his intimacy with Senator Hanna, who regards him as his right-hand man, Representative Dick, of Ohio, has secured special attention for the joint resolution he introduced in the house Friday, providing for an inquiry into the alleged disfranchisement of voters in the southern states, with a view to decreasing the representation in congress of those states which may have taken such action. Attention is called in the resolution to the alleged fact that it is a matter of common information and belief that the rights of some male citizens to vote at elections at which they are given the right to vote by the constitution is denied and abridged in certain states. The text of the resolution follows:

"Whereas, it is a matter of common information and belief that the right of some male citizen, being 21 years of age, to vote at an election named in said amendment to the constitution, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, is denied and abridged in certain states; therefore, "Resolved, That the matter be referred to the committee on election of the president, vice president and representatives in congress, whose duty it shall be and who shall have full and ample power to investigate and inquire into the validity of the election laws of the several states and the manner of their enforcement, and whether the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president of the United States, representatives in congress or any state is denied to the male inhabitants of any of the state, 2 years of age and a citizen of the United States, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime. Said committee shall have power to subpoena and examine witnesses under oath and send for records and other evidence that may be necessary for a full and complete investigation of the several subjects herein mentioned, and it shall be authorized to put under the sessions of the house and to have such printing and binding done as it shall deem necessary and it shall make full report to the house of the result of the investigation at as early a date as possible."

The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

AMENDMENTS BARRED.

Ways and Means Committee Reports Cuban Reciprocity Bill Without Any Change.

The house committee on ways and means Friday authorized a favorable report on the bill making effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty by a vote of 14 to 2. Mr. Metcalf, republican, of California, was present, but did not vote, and Messrs. Robertson, democrat, of Louisiana and Cooper, democrat, of Texas, voted against the bill.

Two amendments were offered in committee, but both were rejected by Mr. Cooper, extended the provisions of the treaty to all other countries. The other, offered by Mr. Williams, the minority floor leader, abolished the differential duty on refined sugar. The report says:

"The enactment of this bill into law is necessary to give effect to the convention providing for reciprocal trade between this country and Cuba. This results not merely because the convention itself provides that it shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the congress, but because the constitution gives no power to the president and the senate to make a convention or treaty changing the rates of revenue. That power is expressly lodged in the congress.

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"This legislation will result in no harm to any American industry. Articles, the product of this country, like articles embraced in this convention now imported from Cuba, receive the very highest protection of any in the same schedule. The duty on sugar was placed above the protection point for the purpose of revenue. The house tariff bill provided expressly for a reduction in the interests of reciprocal trade agreement, which it authorized the president to make. The duty on tobacco has for many years been much higher than necessity required on account of the competition of Cuban tobacco. The reduction in this bill leaves it amply protected."

ANCIENT GEORGIA RECORDS.

Received from London by Ex-Governor Candler for Transcription. Former Governor Candler, who is compiling the revolutionary and Confederate records of Georgia, has received from London several volumes of the minutes of the executive council of Georgia embracing a period of 30 years, from 1732 to 1762. These records were not in the Georgia file, having been stolen or misplaced, and it was necessary for the legislature to appropriate a sum of money to have them transcribed from the original copies, which are now in London in the government library.

COUP CONDEMNED.

Democrats Will Oppose a Treaty With Panama.

ILLEGALITY IS CLAIMED

Steering Committee in Congress Unanimous in Condemnation of Recognition of New Government of Panama.

Democratic senators have determined to oppose the ratification of a canal treaty with the new republic of Panama, should the administration enter upon treaty negotiations with that committee. The democratic steering committee is said to be unanimous in condemnation of the recognition of the United States has given to the creation of a new government on the isthmus, though the announcement has been made that no course of opposition has been definitely adopted.

It has been learned upon the authority of a member of the democratic steering committee that the sentiment of the committee is to attack any effort to open negotiations with the new republic and go before the country in support of the Spooner act, to show the party is not antagonistic to the building of a canal. It is claimed that the law is on the side of the democratic program inasmuch as the Spooner act is a republican measure. This act authorizes the president to proceed to the construction of a canal on the Nicaragua and Costa Rica route in the event negotiations with Colombia are not concluded within a reasonable time for the Panama route.

GEORGIA VETERANS ADJOURN.

State Reunion at Augusta Comes to a Close—Rome Gets Next Meeting.

The Georgia Confederate reunion came to a close in Augusta Thursday. The verdict is unanimous that it was the greatest in the history of Georgia. It was almost like a general reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, rather than a state reunion.

At the closing session invitations for the next reunion were presented with appropriate speeches from Rome, Macon and Milledgeville, but the selection of Rome was made unanimous amid great enthusiasm.

An interesting incident occurred Thursday afternoon in the parlors of the Albion, when Adjutant General A. C. Oxford, of the Fourth Alabama brigade, United Confederate Veterans, presented to little Miss Louise Galt, of Kentucky, a costly and beautiful badge as United Confederate Veteran sponsor for life for the state of Alabama.

Miss Galt came into the affections of the veterans through her refusal, some time ago, to sing "Marching Through Georgia" in a Louisville school.

FIRED ON CLYDE LINER.

Dominican War Vessel Sends Shots Across the Chesapeake's Bow.

The Clyde line steamer Cherokee arrived at New York Friday from Santo Domingo. Intelligence of the insurrection reports an exciting experience with a Dominican man of war, by which the Cherokee was stopped several times on one occasion shots being fired across her bows and on another the ship eluding the war vessel under cover of darkness.

ATLANTA HEADS POSTAL RECORD

Georgia Capital Shows Largest Increase for the Month of October.

According to a Washington dispatch, Atlanta, Ga., heads the list of all the large postoffices in the country in the percentage of increased revenue for October, 1903, over the same month of last year.

The records of the fifty largest cities of the country were given out at the postoffice department Friday afternoon.

CHINESE AND RUSSIANS FIGHT.

Report of a Mix-Up Received at Tientsin—Casualties Unknown.

It is reported in Tientsin that Russian troops marching toward Shan Hai-Kwan encountered a force of imperial Chinese troops and that fighting ensued. The Russians, it is asserted, pretending that the imperial force was a band of Chinese robbers. Altogether, over 10,000 imperial troops have crossed the frontier into Manchuria.

A HOLD-UP IN AFRICA.

Two Robbers Loot Treasure Car and Secure Sum of \$50,000.

A special dispatch from Pretoria, South Africa, says: Two men boarded a railway train as it was ascending a steep grade between Pietersburg and Nyistroom, overpowered the guard, looted the treasure car and made their escape. The robbers, it is reported, secured \$50,000, which was consigned to the Standard bank at Pretoria.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS

Will Be Published in Atlanta if Georgia Commission Assent.

A party of prominent Atlanta citizens, including H. H. Cabaniss, president of the Southern Book Publishing Company, have notified the Georgia state school book commission that, if this company's books are adopted by the commission, a great publishing plant will be erected in Atlanta within a year.

MILLS HAVE CUT WAGES.

Cotton Factories in New England Announce 10 Per Cent Reduction. 80,000 Workers Affected.

About thirty-two thousand operatives in cotton mills in Massachusetts were notified Wednesday of a ten per cent reduction in wages. If it is followed by the step which is usually taken when the mill owners of Rhode Island and Connecticut take similar action, 80,000 men will be out of employment.

The notice of the reduction was posted in all the cotton mills of Fall River, where 30,000 operatives are employed, and also at Taunton, where 2,000 mill workers are affected. The reduction in Fall River goes into effect November 23 and that at Taunton five days earlier.

The cutdown is attributed to the unsettled state of trade, resulting from the high price of raw material, and to a pronounced hesitation to buy on the part of the usual purchasers.

The action taken in Fall River is of widespread importance, since a step of this nature in that city usually is followed by mill owners in southern and central Massachusetts, Rhode Island and eastern Connecticut, where a total of about 50,000 men are employed. It is thought that no general strike will be ordered at this time by the Textile Workers' Union, which is arranging to consider the situation.

It was learned that the reduction was decided upon at a conference of Fall River men in Boston November 2. About eighty mills, owned by forty corporations, are represented in the organization. Most of the local mills make print cloths and coarser goods, although a few of them are engaged in the manufacture of fine goods. The mills of Fall River, New Bedford, Rhode Island and those at numerous points in central and western Massachusetts, together with mills in eastern Connecticut, made a general advance in wages early in 1902. The cotton mills of northern New England did not increase their scale and it is not considered probable that the present change in southern New England will affect the industry further north.

CLEAR ROAD FOR TREATY.

Speaker Cannon is Notified of Withdrawal of All Opposition.

Speaker Cannon was assured Wednesday by one of the most prominent leaders of the opposition to Cuban reciprocity in the last congress that there would be little or no opposition among republicans to the bill carrying into effect the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

The speaker was assured that the sentiment among the republicans was to stand by the speaker, that it would be impolitic to have a division of the party at the beginning of the session.

The senate began business in earnest Wednesday by receiving for the first time during the session a number of petitions and a number of bills. One petition protested against Senator Smoot remaining in the senate.

In presenting a numerous signed petition asking the senate to expedite the consideration of the charges against Mr. Smoot, Mr. Hoar took occasion to remind the senators of the petitions bearing upon Mr. Smoot's case that the proceeding is out of order and improper. He based his remarks upon a purely judicial proceeding to be determined by the laws and the constitution of the United States.

The senate at 12:20 went into executive session and adjourned at 1:45 p. m.

The house convened at 12 o'clock. After prayer by the chaplain and the reading of the journal, Messrs. C. C. Reed and Minor Wallace and T. B. Kyle, of Ohio, were sworn in as members of the house.

On motion of Mr. Payne, the house, at 12:05 p. m., adjourned.

Reply to Colombia's Pretext.

The reply of the state department to the protest of Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge, was forwarded to him Wednesday. It was merely a formal acknowledgment that the protest had been received.

STRIKE DISORDERS IN CHICAGO.

Street Railway Employees Assaulted, Cars Wrecked and Tie-Ups Complete.

Constant scenes of disorder over a district approximately 50 square miles in extent resulted Thursday from the inauguration of a strike by the employees of one of the two principal surface street railway companies in Chicago. All along the line wherever cars were started strike sympathizers made desperate onslaughts on the crews.

A number of cars were wrecked and that no person was killed is no fault of the rioters. The tie-up was made complete.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY GRANTED.

Coal Miners' Strike in Northern Colorado Comes to an End.

As a result of the concession of an eight-hour day by the operators, all of the striking miners in the northern coal fields of Colorado will return to work. This was practically decided at a conference held in Louisville, Col., Friday between the operators and a committee representing all of the unions in the district.

POLICE FORCE AWES STRIKERS.

Under Heavy Guard Street Cars in Chicago Run in Safety.

Twenty-five cars run on the Westworth avenue line, in Chicago, without damage to the cars or injury to the non-union employees operating them, was what the Chicago City Railway Company was able to accomplish Friday with the assistance of the police department.

THE MILITIA WARY

Fear of Black Officers Has Impaired the Service.

SAYS ADJUTANT GENERAL

In Annual Report Hall Declares that This Fear Has Been Unfortunately Accentuated by Southern Newspapers.

A Washington special says: Fear that under the president's orders white national guardsmen may be compelled to serve under negro officers, impairs the efficiency of the state military organizations in the south, according to the annual report of Acting Adjutant General Hall, which has just been made public. Much of the report is devoted to the national guard and its reorganization under the new militia law. In many of the southern states the military organizations are reported poorly equipped and marked opposition to the organizations exists in some places. Colonel Hall discusses this as follows in his report:

"In some cities of Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana the newspapers have prejudiced the minds of the militiamen by their distorted views. The fear is expressed in some southern communities that under the president's orders white national guardsmen might be compelled to serve under a colored commander and still others believe that they are state troops and should not be ordered for duty outside the state. All these examples, however, are to be regarded as sporadic rather than contagious, and as the intent of the law becomes better understood, with perhaps some further legislation, it is believed that all opposition will be confined to such irreconcilable elements as are not to be satisfied with anything less than the abolition of all agencies that make for the preservation of law and order."

The actual strength of the army on October 15, 1903, was 3,781 officers and 55,500 enlisted men. There were lost to the army during the year ended June 30, 1903, 29,279 men, as follows:

One hundred and thirty-eight officers, of whom twenty-five were killed in action or died of wounds or disease; 23,141 enlisted men, of whom 337 were killed in action or died of wounds or disease, the remainder representing men discharged for expiration of term of service, for disability, by sentence of court martial, desertions and retirements.

Forty-two officers resigned and seventy-one retired; 5,053 enlisted men deserted and 203 retired. Attention is directed to the work of military attaches abroad, which the report states has been very satisfactory and proves the wisdom of selecting officers peculiarly adapted to this delicate semi-diplomatic work.

A PRESIDENTIAL JOKE.

"Panama Jack Rabbit Jumped Too Soon for His Own Good."

All Washington is talking about a little conversation that occurred Wednesday between the president and Judge Adamson. The judge had called at the white house and said:

"Mr. President, my only business is to pay my respects. In the language of 'Brer Rabbit,' just to past the time 'day with you.'"

Said the president: "I am always glad to see you, but I am especially delighted to see you today, and speaking of 'Brer Rabbit,' reminds me that 'Brer Jack Rabbit' on the isthmus jumped one time too many for his good."

Mr. Adamson replied: "I guess that when he jumped he was disappointed that he did not run against a bow-legged president who could not head him in a lane."

The joke amused the president very much and he repeated it to nearly all of his callers during the remainder of the day.

MONEY LENDERS INDICTED.

Justice Court Bailiffs Also Charged With Misdemeanors.

As a result of the investigation by the Fulton county grand jury, at Atlanta, Ga., into alleged irregularities of the money lending business, nine true bills were returned Wednesday by the grand jury against three bailiffs and two money lenders.

Bailiff M. F. Barnes, of Justice Bloodworth's court, three true bills; R. F. Mauldin, of Justice Shirley's court, one true bill; B. F. Osburn, money lender, two true bills; C. B. Farmer, money lender, one true bill.

DECISION NOT BINDING.

According to Pennsylvania Judge, Arbitration Commission Was N. G.

At Sunbury, Pa., Thursday, Judge Aulen has rendered an opinion, in which he decides that in the eyes of the law the decision of the anthracite strike commission is not binding on either the miners or the operators. This is the first legal decision on the subject.

ALABAMA SYNOD ACTS.

Presbyterians Vote Favorably on Merger of Colleges at Atlanta.

The Alabama synod in session at Union Springs, Thursday, the question of uniting the Southwestern Presbyterian university and the college at Columbia, S. C., and the establishment of a big university at Atlanta, Ga., was decided favorably by an almost unanimous vote.

DISCUSS MORMON SMOOT.

Eligibility of Utah Senator Aired in Upper House of Congress. Factious Mr. Thayer.

The session of congress Friday took on somewhat of an interesting turn, immediately upon assembling the senate plunged into a discussion of the question of the eligibility of Reed Smoot, of Utah, to a seat in the senate.

Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, took issue with Mr. Hoar's remarks of Thursday.

"I contend that these various organizations of Christian men and women," he said, "have a right to petition the senate and that it is their duty to do so. Of course, we all appreciate that this is a judicial question, which must be determined by the facts, but it is not an idle question, and it is properly before the senate. It is the same question that was involved in the case of the polygamous Roberts, for whose unseating by the house of representatives many petitions were filed."

"If the allegations now on file with the committee on privileges and elections can be proven, I do not believe there is a senator here who would vote to have Mr. Smoot continue in his seat, but if they are not proven, I think we will all unite in asking him to remain."

Mr. Hoar said that in his remarks he had merely called the attention of some of his own constituents to the fact that they are pointing out to the senate the determination of a judicial question in regard to which the senators are the judges.

Mr. Hale took the position that the question of Mr. Smoot's eligibility had been improperly raised at this time. He considered it a very grave and serious matter, and while, he said, he had appreciated the force of what Mr. Hoar had said as to the judicial character of the proceedings, he did not quite agree with that senator in determining the right of a senator to his seat the senate should be considered purely as a court of law. He referred briefly to the moral aspects of the Smoot case, and said that, grave as they are, they are not more important than "the intrusion of a religious hierarchy like the Mormon church into the political affairs of the country."

He suggested to the senate the importance of not prejudging the case. The senate adjourned until Monday. In the house, the bill to make effective the Cuban treaty convention, which, without objection, was read by title and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Payne having moved to adjourn, Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, inquired if he was ready to announce the program of the majority.

Mr. Payne said a meeting of the ways and means committee would be called Friday, and he hoped to report the bill to the house then.

Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, rising to a question of privilege, asked if a member would be considered derelict in his duty if he would go home to get his winter's wood, with the understanding that he would return when the six or seven men, who he said, constitute congress, should announce that something was to be done. Mr. Payne observed that he was about to request unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts be excused for the remainder of the session. The house then adjourned.

Ways and Means Committee. Speaker Cannon announced at Friday's session of the house that the ways and means committee would be as follows:

Republicans—Messrs. Payne, of New York, Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, Grosvenor, of Ohio, Tawney, of Minnesota, McCall, of Massachusetts, Babcock, of Wisconsin, Metcalf, of California, Hill, of Connecticut, Boutell, of Illinois, Watson, of Indiana and Curtis of Kansas.

Democrats—Messrs. Williams, of Mississippi, Robertson, of Louisiana, Swanson, of Virginia; McClellan, of New York, Cooper, of Texas and Clark of Missouri.

WILL STUDY RACE PROBLEM.

Sociological Society Names Committee to Make Investigation.

The National Sociological Society, to consider the race problem, closed its sessions at Washington by the adoption of a series of resolutions on the subject. One of the important results of the meeting was the creation of a mixed special committee of six members, three from each race, to carry the plans and conclusions into effect, to lay the matter before congress, to gather material and to aid as a permanent body in the solution of the race problem.

COLOMBIA IS TOO LATE.

Proposed Resumption of Canal Negotiations Amounts to Naught.

It is stated in Washington on high authority that it is too late for Colombia to make any effort to resurrect the canal treaty with the United States, beyond preventing a hostile clash between Colombia and the new republic of Panama, the proposed visit of General Reyes to Panama will be without result.

MADDEN NOW ON SPIT.

Third Assistant Postmaster General's Office Being Investigated.

Postmaster General Payne, Monday, admitted that an investigation is being made of charges involving the office of Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden, in connection with the speculation of philatelic in certain valuable specimen postage stamps.

FROM SCORE OF STATES

The United Daughters of the Confederacy Gather at Charleston, S. C., for Annual Convention.

The tenth annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was convened in Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, at the Hibernian hall, the president, Mrs. James A. Rounsaville, of Rome, Ga., presiding.

The exercises were attended by several hundred delegates, representing twenty-two states.

Many visitors were present to witness the opening exercises, occupying seats in the rear of the hall, while the delegates to the convention from the various states were seated in the front of the hall. Young women pages, dressed in white and red escorted the delegates and visitors to seats and there was no confusion.

The convention was opened by the singing of "Dixie" by several hundred school children. Governor Heyward, who had been escorted to the hall by the Charleston Dragoons in full uniform, was then introduced and delivered an eloquent address of welcome to the delegates on behalf of the state. Mayor J. Adger Smyth did the same for the city of Charleston. Mrs. James Rounsaville, of Georgia, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, responded most happily on behalf of the convention.

After some desultory discussion the committee on credentials made a report showing that twenty-two states were represented. Telegrams of congratulation and greeting were read, after which the delegates repaired to the lower hall, where an elaborate luncheon was served to them.

In the afternoon complimentary teas were given the delegates by the South Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames of America and by the Memorial Association at the Confederate home.

At night an elaborate reception was given the visitors by Camp Montrie, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

CRUMPACKER HEARD FROM

Indiana Congressman Again Introduces His Bill for Cutting Down the South's Representation.

A Washington special says: Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, who has again introduced his bill for cutting down the representation of the south in congress because of the disfranchisement of the negro in many states, was a white house caller Friday. Mr. Crumpacker said he could not now say what he would do about pressing the measure at the regular session of congress, but he desired to be prepared for possibilities by having the bill before congress. There is the best of reason for stating, however, that Mr. Crumpacker has no strong hopes of securing recognition for the bill before the session of congress a year from now. On the eve of a presidential election and with the republican program one of doing little this winter, the chances for consideration of the Crumpacker measure are poor. In fact, Mr. Crumpacker has about concluded that he will not press the bill until after the presidential election, but then he will take it up more vigorously than ever before.

Magid, Georgia Silk Magnate.

Louis Magid, the Georgia silk magnate, had a long conference with the secretary of agriculture Friday concerning the future experiments of the department in the raising of silk worms in the southern states. Secretary Wilson will ask a considerable appropriation for this purpose and he was anxious to have suggestions from Mr. Magid about its use. The whole subject of sericulture in the United States, in which Secretary Wilson is greatly interested, was gone over at length. Mr. Magid left Friday night for the south. He has completed his arrangements to go abroad in a few weeks in the interests of his Tallulah Falls enterprises. He will purchase certain machinery which cannot be had in this country and expects to arrange for the coming to Georgia of some skilled and experienced Italians to take up silk lands and also to work in the silk factory which he proposes to erect at Tallulah Falls, where he is developing a 3,500-horse water power.

LIBERIA THEIR "JONAH."

Georgia Negroes Suffer Terrible Hardships in Far Off African Republic.

There is a movement on foot at Valdosta, Ga., to bring back from Liberia the Irwin county negroes who, last February, emigrated to that country.